Analyses showed that the Palmer's Lotion consisted essentially of mercuric chloride (0.3 percent), water, and denatured alcohol with a trace of perfume material; and that the Palmer's Lotion Soap contained a small proportion of a zinc compound and no mercuric chloride.

The libel filed in the Northern District of California charged misbranding of the lotion in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "For Eczema, Pimples, Scaly & Unsightly Eruptions

* * Touch a Pimple, * * With Palmer's Lotion and Forget it";

(folder) "Touch a Pimple * * With Palmer's Lotion and forget it.

* * A Clear, Healthy Skin * * * the most wonderful remedy yet discovered for unhealthy skin conditions and injuries to the surface of the skin. * * * purifies the healthy skin and works wonders to the diseased or injured parts. * * * For Eczema, Pimples and other Skin Eruptions. * takes the soreness from pimples and quickly aids to restore a smooth and unblemished skin. Other skin eruptions yield readily to its healing touch.

* * * For Inflamed Eyes or Lids * * * boon for * * * sore lids. helps to restore to the eyes the sparkling clearness of youth and health, * aid to a clear, healthy skin. If used for pimples and all skin eruptions it helps to remove these unhealthy conditions. * * * helps the skin to function normally in throwing off impurities"; (circular) "For Eczema, Pimples * Granulated Eyelids [similar statements in foreign languages]"; (display cartons) "Well known Remedy for Eczema, Pimples"; (display carton, small size) "For a Clear Healthy Skin. Beautifies by removing Eczema, Pimples, Itching. Scaly Eruptions"; (bottle) "For Eczema, Pimples, Scaly & Unsightly Eruptions * * * Directions for Eczema, Pimples apply with cotton, soft cloth or hand. * * * Granulated eyelids; close the eyes and bathe gently toward the nose." The libels filed in the Districts of Vermont and Colorado also charged misbranding of the lotion in that curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling substantially the same as those quoted above, were false and fraudulent.

Misbranding of the Palmer's Lotion Soap was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label, "Contains the wonderful Palmer's Lotion", and the statement in the circular, "It contains * * * ingredients, including the famous Palmer's Lotion", were false and misleading. Misbranding of the soap was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Beautifies by removing skin blemishes * * * This is a toilet soap of wonderful curative properties. It allays every tendency to inflammation, effectually dissipates all redness, * * * pimples, spots, blotches, * * * and other unsightly cutaneous visitations, whether on the face or other part of the person"; (circular) "Healing."

On October 30, November 1, 1934, and June 10, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

M. L. Wilson, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

24530. Adulteration and misbranding of amidopyrine tablets. U. S. v. 4
Bottles of Tablets Amidopyrine. Default decree of condemnation
and destruction. (F. & D. no. 33590. Sample no. 15243-B.)

This case involved a shipment of amidopyrine tablets which contained a smaller amount of amidopyrine than declared on the label.

On October 12, 1934, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four bottles of amidopyrine tablets at Tucson, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1934, by the E. S. Miller Laboratories, Inc., from Los Angeles, Calif., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Tablets * * * Amidopyrine * * * 5 Grains", since the tablets did not contain 5 grains each of amidopyrine, but did contain 3.9 grains each of amidopyrine. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Tablets * Amidopyrine * * * 5 Grains", was false and misleading.

On November 7, 1934, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.